

have more total assessed contributions than any other United Nations member states to the aggregate of the United Nations regular budget and the budget (or budgets) for United Nations peace operations.

(6) **NATIONAL AUDITS.**—The United Nations has in effect procedures providing access by the United States General Accounting Office to United Nations financial data so that the Office may perform nationally mandated reviews of United Nations operations.

(7) **PERSONNEL.**—

(A) **APPOINTMENT AND SERVICE OF PERSONNEL.**—The Secretary General—

(i) has established and is implementing procedures that ensure that staff employed by the United Nations is appointed on the basis of merit consistent with Article 101 of the United Nations charter; and

(ii) is enforcing those contractual obligations requiring worldwide availability of all professional staff of the United Nations to serve and be relocated based on the needs of the United Nations.

(B) **CODE OF CONDUCT.**—The General Assembly has adopted, and the Secretary General has the authority to enforce and is effectively enforcing, a code of conduct binding on all United Nations personnel, including the requirement of financial disclosure statements binding on senior United Nations personnel and the establishment of rules against nepotism that are binding on all United Nations officials.

(C) **PERSONNEL EVALUATION SYSTEM.**—The United Nations has adopted and is enforcing a personnel evaluation system.

(D) **PERIODIC ASSESSMENTS.**—The United Nations has established and is implementing a mechanism to conduct periodic assessments of the United Nations payroll to determine total staffing, and the results of such assessments are reported in an unabridged form to the General Assembly.

(E) **REVIEW OF UNITED NATIONS ALLOWANCE SYSTEM.**—The United States has completed a thorough review of the United Nations personnel allowance system. The review shall include a comparison to the United States civil service, and shall make recommendations to reduce entitlements to allowances and allowance funding levels from the levels in effect on January 1, 1998.

(8) **REDUCTION IN BUDGET AUTHORITIES AND PERSONNEL LEVELS.**—The designated specialized agencies have achieved a negative growth budget in the budget for 2000–01 from the 1998–99 biennium levels of the respective agencies.

(9) **NEW BUDGET PROCEDURES AND FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.**—Each designated specialized agency has established procedures to—

(A) require the maintenance of a budget that does not exceed the level agreed to by the member states of the organization at the beginning of each budgetary biennium, unless increases are agreed to by consensus;

(B) require the identification of expenditures by functional categories such as personnel, travel, and equipment; and

(C) require approval by the member states of the organization of supplemental budget requests to the Secretariat in advance of expenditures under those requests.

## CHAPTER 2—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### SEC. 2241. STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION ON RELATION TO EXISTING LAWS.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, nothing in this title may be construed to make available funds in violation of any provision of law containing a specific prohibition or restriction on the use of the funds, including section 114 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (22 U.S.C. 287e note) and section 151 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (22 U.S.C. 287e note), and section 404 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 287e note).

### SEC. 2242. PROHIBITION ON PAYMENTS RELATING TO UNIDO AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS FROM WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS WITHDRAWN OR RESCINDED FUNDING.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this title shall be used to pay any arrearage for—

(1) the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(2) any costs to merge that organization into the United Nations;

(3) the costs associated with any other organization of the United Nations from which the United States has withdrawn including the costs of the merger of such organization into the United Nations; or

(4) the World Tourism Organization, or any other organization with respect to which Congress has rescinded funding.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. FORD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. SARBANES addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill, S. 903, is still pending before the Senate.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## IN MEMORY OF BARRY SKLAR

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to express my sadness at learning of the passing of Barry Sklar, a long-time staffer on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who died unexpectedly on Sunday. Barry was well known to a number of Members and staff who had occasion to work with him during the more than a decade he served on the professional staff of the Committee, as an able advisor on Latin American and Caribbean affairs.

In a recommendation for Barry just a few short months ago, I wrote that he “demonstrated an in-depth knowledge of the issues and great professionalism and integrity in his work.” But that only describes the qualities that led to his intellectual accomplishments and career success. It does not begin to tell why Barry won the personal admiration, friendship and esteem of all who came to know him.

Barry Sklar was a warm, gentle, kind and unassuming man who was devoted to upholding moral principles in his work and his personal life. Despite his involvement in issues and policies that made frequent headlines, Barry maintained a sense of modesty and great humility. He never forgot that his family came first.

Throughout the turbulent decade of the 1980’s for Latin America, Barry worked for peace and conflict resolution through international cooperation. Due to his work on human rights,

as was noted at his funeral, many children today have mothers and fathers and sisters and brothers who might otherwise have been forgotten by the world when they disappeared from their villages. Barry’s life reveals his commitment to keeping families safe and together, in his own case and around the world.

Mr. President, I would like to extend to Barry’s wife, Judith, and his sons Joel Mark and Adam Benjamin my deepest condolences. I am sure I speak for my colleagues in expressing these sentiments. He will be greatly missed by all of us.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

## THANKING ART RYNEARSON

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, before we wrap things up here today, let me express my appreciation to a very special gentleman for his tireless efforts, his hard work and cheerful disposition throughout the entire process of the drafting of the bill just approved by the Senate. Art Rynearson is legislative counsel to the Foreign Relations Committee, and we have truly overworked that gentleman during this year with the drafting sessions on the resolution of ratification for the CWC, often lasting until 2 a.m., and when we finished that we called upon Art to help the committee prepare the resolution of ratification for the CFE Flank Document. No sooner had we finished that, than we called upon him to help with the State Department legislation, and Art worked 70-hour weeks for the past 4 months. Throughout the entire process he has been cheerful and exceedingly helpful. Without him, the process would not have gone nearly so smoothly.

So, to Art Rynearson, all of us say thanks for everything.

## MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, June 16, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,355,412,554,888.33. (Five trillion, three hundred fifty-five billion, four hundred twelve million, five hundred fifty-four thousand, eight hundred eighty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.)

Five years ago, June 16, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$3,945,016,000,000. (Three trillion, nine hundred forty-five billion, sixteen million.)

Ten years ago, June 16, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,293,493,000,000.